

NORTON-RADSTOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year ended 31st December 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Norton-Radstock Urban District Council,
Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the sanitary conditions and health of the district for the year ended 31st December 1964.

SECTION A.

- (a) Area (in acres) 3,360.
- (b) Population. 13,180.
- (c) Number of inhabited houses... .. 4,717.
- (d) Rateable value (31st December 1964) £379,907..
- (e) Sum represented by Penny Rate on 31st December 1964 £1,515. 15s.
- (f) Chief industries:
 - (1) Coal mining.
 - (2) Agriculture.
 - (3) Paper bag making.
 - (4) Printing.
 - (5) Glove making.
 - (6) Wagon repairing.
 - (7) Timber constructional works.
 - (8) Boot and shoe making.
 - (9) Engineering.

Unemployment.

The figures at the Midsomer Norton Labour Exchange for those unemployed were on the average, per month as follows.

Males: 46. Females: 20.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live births:			
Legitimate	127.	126.	253.
Illegitimate	1.	3.	4.
Total	<u>128.</u>	<u>129.</u>	<u>257.</u>
Stillbirths:			
Legitimate	4.	4.	8.
Illegitimate	1.	1.	2.
Total	<u>5.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>10.</u>

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 19.49.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was.. ... 37.45.

Deaths.

<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
91.	65.	156.

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 11.83.

The number of deaths from causes associated with childbirth or abortion was Nil.

The death rate from causes associated with childbirth or abortion per 1,000 live and stillbirths was. Nil.

Deaths in infants under 1 year of age:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 week	1.	1.	2.
Under 4 weeks	1.	2.	3.
Under 12 months (legitimate)	3.	3.	6.
(illegitimate)	0.	0.	0.
Total	<u>3.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>6.</u>

Causes of deaths in infants under 1 year of age:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Congenital Malformation.	0.	2.	2.
Accidental Asphyxia.	1.	0.	1.
Prematurity.	1.	0.	1.
Hypoglycaemia.	1.	0.	1.
Cerebal Anemia.	0.	1.	1.
Total	<u>3.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>6.</u>

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births... .. 23.34.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.. ... 23.73.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births. 0.

Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births. 11.67.

Infants under 1 week per 1,000 live births.. ... 7.78.

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 44.94.

Causes of death were:	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis respiratory	2.	0.	2.
Cancer (1) Stomach	2.	2.	4.
(2) Lung or Bronchus	11.	1.	12.
(3) Breast	0.	4.	4.
(4) Uterus	0.	1.	1.
(5) Other sites	12.	5.	17.
Leukaemia	0.	1.	1.
Diabetes	1.	1.	2.
Vascular Lesion of the nervous system	8.	11.	19.
Coronary disease	21.	6.	27.
Hypertensive heart disease	2.	1.	3.
Other heart diseases	5.	5.	10.
Pneumonia	1.	3.	4.
Bronchitis	2.	0.	2.
Other respiratory diseases	6.	1.	7.
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2.	0.	2.
Nephritides	0.	2.	2.
Prostatic disease	1.	0.	1.
Congenital malformation	2.	2.	4.
Other reasons	4.	9.	13.
Accidents (1) Road	1.	0.	1.
(2) Other	2.	3.	5.
	<u>85.</u>	<u>58.</u>	<u>143.</u>

SECTION B.

General provision of the Health Services for the Area.

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

- (a) Medical Officer of Health (part-time) Dr. A.H. Bulleid M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- (b) Chief Public Health Inspector & Housing Officer R.H. Howard M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) Additional Public Health Inspector R. Wigglesworth M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 30th June, 1964).
- (d) Additional Public Health Inspector A. G. Toon M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 1st September, 1964).



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2. Auxiliary Services.

(a) Laboratory Services.

Provided by the County Health Laboratory in Bath. The Director helps with his advice on request.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Health Department of the County Council runs this service. There is a local ambulance station. This is important in an industrial area, with high risk in industry such as coal mining in the locality. The ambulances are controlled from Glastonbury. The service works well. A car service for certain cases needing transport on medical grounds to hospital is also provided.

3. Nursing in the Home.

(a) Maternity and District Nurses.

The nurses provide an efficient service that is greatly appreciated. The staff is adequate in average times, so that reasonable periods of off-duty can be arranged. It is a great advantage to have a male nurse. As the County Authorities were entirely unhelpful in providing the Midsomer Norton nurses with a reasonable house, they have had their own place built.

(b) Home Help Services.

The service is of great value. There is on occasions still a problem in getting this service for housewives needing rest.

(c) Red Cross Depot and St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

To have trained medical personnel in the community is a great asset. The loan department gives a useful service.

4. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

(a) Tuberculosis.

The County Chest Physician attends the Radstock Clinic and also holds a weekly out-patient clinic at Paulton Hospital. His advice is sought and readily given on other diseases of the lungs as well as tuberculosis. He is also a helpful link in getting chest cases early into hospital.

(d) Veneral Disease.

Cases are not thought to be frequent in this area. Clinics are available in Bath and Bristol. Any laxity in moral standards increases the spread of these diseases.

(c) Infant and Child Welfare Clinics.

Excellent work is done at well attended clinics. If the health service were sensibly organised, and health centres were available, then this work would be as it should be, part of the general practitioner service. Innoculations done at these clinics are not recorded on the patients National Health Record card. Thus this inoculation state of the patient is not available subsequently on the very occasions when it might be valuable.

(d) Childrens Orthopaedic Clinic.

The clinic is held at Radstock. This is a duplication of services as children needing orthopaedic advice are usually referred to Consultants at hospital.



(e) Maternity Services.

Excellent attention is given by the District Nurses to mothers in their homes and by the nursing staff to those in Paulton Hospital. At Paulton, side wards are needed for ante-natal cases requiring hospital treatment, and for post-natal cases requiring isolation. St. Martins Hospital, Bath, accepts cases when it is thought a large hospital best suits their needs. Also some normal cases are sent there if Paulton Hospital is fully booked. Almost all the local doctors see their maternity cases with the district nurses. This helps all concerned. A flying squad can be summoned to emergencies in the home.

(f) Dental Treatment.

The state of dental hygiene though improving, leaves much to be desired. Carelessness is chiefly responsible, though charges made under the National Health Service are an aggravating factor. Excellent dental treatment can be obtained locally. It is doubtful if the practitioners could cope with the work if all who needed it came for attention. Owing to the low rate of salaries offered, the school dental service does not exist.

(g) Dental Health Services.

The County Health Authority runs the service. The local officer is efficient and helpful. Treatment steadily improves. The public are less prejudiced against getting hospital treatment, and frequently ask for it. It is a pity antiquated buildings, in spite of many improvements, still have to be used. Nursing staff is short.

(h) No action has been taken under the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year under review, for the removal of persons needing care and attention.

5. Hospital Services.

This district is in the Bath Clinical Area. Consultants from Bath attend at Paulton Hospital and advice is usually obtained from that quarter. The exchange of knowledge between these Consultants and local doctors is of considerable value from which people in the area benefit.

Claverton Down Hospital takes cases of infectious diseases.

A considerable number of patients with diseases of the lungs have received beneficial treatment at Winsley Chest Hospital.

Urgent cases are dealt with expeditiously through the Bath Emergency Bed Bureau.

Improvements to local hospital buildings continue to be made, but none can be considered truly modern. Patients cannot be nursed under conditions approximating to the open air, and structural methods preventing cross infection are absent. It is not surprising that vigilance is needed to control bacteria resistant to anti-biotics.

Having a local hospital in this area is greatly appreciated. Patients feel less isolated from their home life, more individuals.

It is still difficult at times to find beds for chronic elderly sick. Sometimes relatives show a lack of responsibility in caring for the aged. The more needy are thus for a time deprived of beds which are being used by those who with a little help could be living at home.

In some specialities the waiting time for out-patient appointments and admissions to hospital is still too long.



6. General Health Services.

The National Health Service should be free at time of use. The division of people into two classes, those using the health service and those paying private fees, is disliked and leads to abuses. The paying of fees is used at times to jump the queue. The medical needs of the patient should be the only factor in considering his treatment. The supplying of free drugs under the National Health Service to private patients is opposed.

In general practice too much of the doctors time is wasted. This could be prevented by employing clerical and nursing staff. Radical treatment is needed by providing properly staffed health centres.

7] Care of the Blind.

The service for those with defective vision is run by the County Health Authority.

8. Cancer.

This disease of the lungs continues to increase. The public should be constantly reminded of the dangers of smoking. It is tragic, how small the results are from trying to persuade people not to smoke, especially as in turning a blind eye to the risk, a bad example is set to younger people. In banning advertisements on television, at last a step has been made to control this evil. More positive methods are still needed.

The cancer relief organisation works in this area.

9. Epileptics and Spastics.

The family doctors treat these cases. The County Health Authority is interested in defective children.

10. Senility.

Voluntary bodies help the aged in the district. Car runs and outings are arranged. Clubs are run which meet once a week. Almost without exception those who live alone appreciate volunteer visitors.

The meals on wheels service is a great success, and there is a waiting list for those wanting the service. There is room for expansion. The generous help of a local firm provides the kitchen facilities which, however, is limited. It is thought that this might well be made a County Welfare Service.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

1. Water.

Source of supply:

- (1) The Bottle Head springs at Downhead;
- (2) Gurney Slade springs;
- (3) Chilcompton springs;
- (4) Chew Valley Reservior.

Mains - Quantity.

The quantity available is normally adequate although difficulties were experienced in supplies to some areas during the drought. This was partly due to failure of services and partly due to deficient distribution. The Bristol Waterworks Company is aware of these problems and will correct things in the near future.



uality.

The following results were given by samples taken for analysis.

Raw Water				Treated after going into Supply.			
Bacteriological		Chemical		Bacteriological		Chemical	
Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
2.	9.	3.	0.	48.	7.	0.	0.

The supplies 1, 2 and 3 are all chlorinated. No tests were made during the year for plumbosolvency. No plumbosolvency has been found in the past.

The number of houses on mains supply is : 4,710.

The number of houses not on mains supply is : 9.

The number of houses in which a piped supply was substituted for well water was : 3.

other supply was : 5.

Water supplies from wells - results of samples taken:

Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.	
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical	Bacteriological
0.	2.	0.	9.

The number of wells closed during the year was : 1.

The number of houses now relying on (1) well water : 5.

(2) spring water : 4.

2. Swimming Baths.

There are three swimming baths in this area:

(1) Owned by the Local Authority

(a) Welton Swimming Bath.

(2) Privately owned

(a) Grammar School, Midsomer Norton.

(b) Writhlington Secondary Modern School.

To all three baths the water supply is from the mains and all pools are automatically chlorinated.

Number of samples taken from the baths : 8.

Satisfactory : 6.

Unsatisfactory : 2.



3. Sanitation.

The district is served by two sewerage works, one at Midsomer Norton, the other at Radstock. Practically the entire area has main drainage.

The disposal plants which work on the Percolating Filter System are not fully efficient due to age and overloading.

Major reconstruction of the Radstock Works is proposed, so that this plant can be made capable of serving the whole district.

In the meanwhile minor work will be carried out on both the Midsomer Norton and Radstock Plant to make them more efficient.

Closet Accommodation.

Four houses in the area rely on Chemical Closets.

4. Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in this area. Two permanent caravans are licenced. Each caravan has two occupants.

5. Public Cleansing.

Refuse collection is made on a weekly basis throughout the entire area. Two vehicles and direct labour are used.

Trade refuse in small amounts is removed with the weekly collections. Larger quantities of trade refuse are removed by request on a standing order by special collection. The actual cost is charged.

There is one partially controlled refuse tip. Covering down of the tip surface has not been carried out. It has caused a nuisance to the few cottages in the immediate neighbourhood.

6. Rodent Control.

One part-time operator is employed. He is trained in modern methods and has transport to cover the district. Business premises on contract at the request of their owners, were treated during the year.

7. Sewer Treatments.

One isolated section of the district system was found to be infested during the annual treating of sewers for rodent infestation.

8. Factories Acts, 1937 - 1961.

District Councils are responsible for supervising the provisions relating to:-

- (1) Sanitary conveniences in factories;
- (2) Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature and ventilation in non-mechanical power factories;
- (3) Outworkers - healthy working conditions in the home.

Part 1 of the Act.

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions of health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).



Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	5.	2.	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	67.	60.	5.	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	4.	4.	1.	-
Total	76.	66.	6.	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Premises.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	3.	3.	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7).					
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	5.	5.	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.	8.	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork.
Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of work	:	Glove making.
Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	:	102.
Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Sec. 110)	:	Nil.
Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (Sec. 110)	:	Nil.
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (Sec. 111)	:	Nil.
Notices served (Section 111)	:	Nil.
Prosecutions (Section 111)	:	Nil.

SECTION D.

1. Housing.

On the 31st December, 1964 there were 4,717 permanent dwellings in the district of which 1,199 are owned by the Local Authority and 3,518 privately.

Action taken during the year:

- (1) Number of houses included in Clearance areas for which Orders are still to be made 0.
- (2) Number of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary use under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957. 0.
- (3) Number of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas). 0.
- (4) Number of houses demolished or closed (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act (individual unfits) Closed... .. 5.
Demolished... .. 54.
- (b) for other purposes (road improvements etc). 2.
- (5) Number of temporary dwellings huts etc. demolished.. 0.
- (6) Number of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)... .. 0.
- (7) Number of houses made fit during the year... .. 9.
- (8) Number of unfit houses occupied under license... .. 0.
- (9) Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Act, 1961)... .. 0.
- (10) Reconditioning of condemned houses - exclusion from Clearance/Demolition Orders (Housing Act, 1961). 0.
- (11) Action taken about substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order (Housing Act, 1961) 21.
- (12) Housing Act, 1964 - no action has as yet been taken for dealing with Improvement Areas.
- (13) Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule).

Certificate of Disrepair:

- (a) Number of applications received... .. 0.
- (b) Number of Certificates issued. 0.

	Houses built during year.		Houses being built.		Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one
	For slum clearance	For other purposes	For slum clearance	For other purposes		
Local Authority	32.	24	17.	76.	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	285.	-	163.	-	-

Number of houses built from the 1st April, 1945 to the 31st December, 1964:

(a) By Local Authority 750.

(b) By Private Enterprise. 852.

Housing Programme.. 256.

Number of temporary houses (pre-fabs) occupied. 52.

Number of houses found overcrowded. 0.

Houses required:

(a) To replace houses for demolition.. 150.

(b) To stop overcrowding.. 0.

(c) Required by the National Coal Board... .. 65.

(d) Number of applications for Council houses at end of year

(i) Priority cases. 22.

(ii) Applications for old peoples dwellings. 24.

(iii) Others. 116.

Total 162.

(e) The number of Council houses sold during the year. 0.

	Number of permanent dwellings in the district on 31.12.63. (a)	Gained from conversions or built during 1964. (b)	Total (a) + (b)	Less houses demolished, closed etc. during year	No. of permanent dwellings in district as at 31.12.64.
Local Authority	1,143.	56.	1,199.	-	1,199.
Private Enterprise	3,240.	285.	3,525.	7 Closed.	3,518.
Totals	4,383.	341.	4,724.	7.	4,717.

Old Peoples Dwellings.

Number built:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) With County Council Aid | 22. |
| (ii) Without County Council Aid. | 0. |

Number being built:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) With County Council Aid | 31. |
| (ii) Without County Council Aid. | 0. |

2. Improvement Grants.

(a) Discretionary Grants.

Four applications concerning four houses were received from owner/occupiers during the year and were approved.

Average cost per dwelling approved during the year was £741.

Amount of part payable by the Local Authority was £1,416.

There has been little demand for this type of grant with the new maximum grant paid under the Housing Act, 1964, the benefits of applying for Discretionary Grants are less obvious.

(b) Standard Grants.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Number of applications received and approved | 60. |
| Number of houses where standard amenities have been provided | 59. |
| Number of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during the year. | 32. |

The percentage of grants made to tenanted houses here is higher than the national figure. This is due to the National Coal Board **policy** of **improving** their houses. As a result of representations to the Board, blocks of houses are now being submitted for improvement as the Ministry recommended.

SECTION E.

1. Food.

Premises where food is prepared.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is 72.

(a) Ice Cream.

The number of shops where ice cream is retaild is 49.

Samples of ice cream were tested with satisfactory results. Routine inspections were made of soft ice cream mobile vehicles kept in this district and samples of their product tested.

(b) Milk.

The number of registered distributors is 6.

The number of registered Dairy premises (other than dairy farms) is 2.

(c) Food Hygiene.

The general standard of food handling and food hygiene over the last few years has improved. It was not possible to carry out as many inspections of food premises as is considered advisable to maintain high standards.

No prosecutions were made during the year.

(d) Foodstuffs Condemned.

The amounts of various foods which were condemned and voluntarily surrendered for the year are given below:

508 Tins and jars of fish, fruit, vegetables, milk and cooked meat	... 523 lb.
Fish, meat and sausages...	... 108 lb.
2,136 Packets of frozen vegetables, fish and meat.	... 998 lb.
Total	... 1629 lb.

(e) Slaughterhouses.

(1) Prevention of Cruelty.

No formal action was taken during the year. Works to comply with the Regulations and maintenance of standards were carried out.

(2) Hygiene.

No exceptional action was taken during the year owing to constant supervision of slaughtering.

There are two private slaughterhouses licensed and in use here. They have been brought up to the standard required under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. Two whole-time qualified Meat Inspectors are employed. Full charges are made for inspections.

There are no Knackers yards in the district.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during the years

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	258.	-	3.	341.	246.	-
Number inspected	258.	-	3.	341.	246.	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21.	-	-	7.	9.	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.13	-	-	2.50	3.66	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1.	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.40	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for:-						
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	6.	-
(b) Cysticercosis	8.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	264.	-	-	24.	33.	-
Total (in lbs) condemned	272.	-	-	24.	39.	-

(f) Clean Air Act.

Infringements have been brought to the notice of those responsible. No formal action has been taken for contravention of the Act.

SECTION F.

Notifiable Diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified during the year.

Measles : 21.
Whooping Cough : 29.
Scarlet Fever : 7.

Vaccination.

No vaccinations have been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health Smallpox Prevention Regulations 1907.

Most parents are willing to have their children vaccinated if it is put to them individually. But unless there is a smallpox outbreak in the country the population is apathetic.

Vaccination should be compulsory unless exemption is claimed on genuine grounds.

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated in the year ended the 31st December, 1964 by age groups is:-

Age Groups	Under 1 year.	1 Year.	2 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years.	15 Years and over	Total.
Primary Vaccination	6.	59.	5.	2.	5.	77.
Re-vaccination	-	-	1.	2.	4.	7.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

Immunization.

The following is the number of children at the 31st December, 1964 who had completed a course of primary immunization during the year.

Children Born in the Years:-							Total
1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
69.	152.	20.	3.	1.	11.	0.	256.

The following numbers received reinforcing injections in the year ended the 31st December, 1964.

Children Born in the Years:-							Total
1964.	1963.	1962.	1961.	1960.	1955-59.	1950-54.	
0.	25.	88.	19.	5.	208.	17.	362.

As the triple vaccine containing whooping cough and tetanus antigens as well as diphtheria was in universal use the same number of children were protected against whooping cough and tetanus.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of people who received a course of primary vaccination i.e. three doses of oral sabin vaccine during the year 1964 is as follows.

Children Born in the Years:-					Total.
1964.	1963.	1962.	1943-61.	1933-42.	
7.	165.	20.	41.	2.	255.

Reinforcing Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

number of persons (all groups) who received a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine following two salk injections 3.

number of children between 5 and 12 years who received a dose of oral vaccine after either three salk injections or three sabin oral doses or two salk injections plus two oral sabin doses is... .. 265.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Total cases notified.</u>	<u>Total deaths.</u>
Respiratory	2.	2.
Non-respiratory	-	-

My thanks are due to my colleagues for their large contribution towards this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. H. Bulleid, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Medical Officer of Health.

